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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

	Application No.	**Applicant(s)**
Office Action Summary	09/014,414	GROSS ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	CESAR B PAULA	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _30 November 2000_ .

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-58, 60-63 and 66-140_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☒ Claim(s) _53-58, 60-63, 66-71, and 105-114_ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1,3, 6, 8-11, 14-16, 20, 22, 24-27, 29-33, 39-40, 42-45, 47-50, 63, 66, 69, 74-76, 78-80, 82-93, 97, 101-102, 104, 111, 114-116, 118-123, 125-126, 128-129, 131-132, 134-140 are rejected._

7) ☒ Claim(s) _2, 4-5, 7, 12-13, 17-19, 21, 23, 28, 34-35, 41, 43-44, 46, 51-62, 67-68, 77, 81, 94-96, 110, 112-113, 117, 124, 127, 130, 133 ...._ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved.

12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. & 119(e).

Attachment(s)

15) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

16) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

17) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _11_ .

18) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .

19) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

20) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to the amendment, and IDS filed on 6/22/00.

This action is made non-final.

2.   Claims 1-58, 60-63, and 66-140 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 14, 24, 29, 36,40, 53,

61, 72, 76, 93, 97, 101-109, 118, 123, 126, 129, 132, 135, and 138 are independent claims.

Drawings

3.   The drawings filed on 1/27/98 have been approved by the draftsperson.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4.   The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making
> and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it
> pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode
> contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5.   Appropriate corrections were made to claims 7, 21, 46, and 65, therefore their objections

have been withdrawn.

6.   Claims 3, 38, 42 ,63, 74, and 78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as

containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable

one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make

and/or use the invention. The specification fails to provide enough support as to enable one of

ordinary skill in the art to properly implement the use of "N >2" or "N>=2". The Applicants

failed to cite the location in the specification where this limitation is enabled, therefore the

rejections remain

7.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

8.   Appropriate corrections were made to claim 29, therefore its 112 second paragraph

rejections have been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

10.   Claims 1, 6, 8, 11, 29-31, 40, 45, 47, 50, 66, 69, 76, 79-80, 82-83, 86-92, 109, 111, 114-

115, 118-120, 122, and 123 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Bradshaw et al (Pat. # 5,835,722, 6/27/ 96).

Regarding independent claim 1, Bradshaw et al disclose "....the use of words

inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words......E-mail can

be controlled by prohibiting E-mail to certain addresses, and enabling a supervisory adult to

monitor incoming and outgoing E-mail..." (Col 3, lines 4-6, 25-67). Bradshaw et al fail to

explicitly disclose 'A method of checking the meaning of a word......'. However, it would have

been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have checked

the meaning of the word, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—'checking'-- words according to their meaning—"inappropriate or offensive" in email before it is delivered to its recipient.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose 'retrieving said word to be checked from said document.'— "....the winsock sentinel, which monitor data being passed into and out of the topmost application and compare the data to that stored in libraries......" (Col 6, lines 2-4). "The winsock sentinel" was a software module which monitored and retrieved "inappropriate or offensive" words contained in the document.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose "X-Stop.....monitors data being created ......" (Col 6, lines 15-35), and "The 'user' may be a child, student , or company employee......" (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'selecting a set of filter words in one or more electronic dictionaries......considering an identity of an intended recipient...'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had selected this word, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—'checking'-- words according to their meaning—"inappropriate or offensive" as defined by a supervisor based on the identity of the users of the computers.

Further, Bradshaw et al disclose 'determining whether said word.......is designated as potentially inappropriate.....'— "....the invention interacts with the system.....it can be used to prevent obscene or other undesirable words from being produced in any application......", and "......it is less likely that offensive material will inadvertently get through......" (Col. 3, lines 61-65, and Col 4, lines 16-20). Bradshaw et al teach preventing the inadvertent insertion of "offensive material" or words into a document.

Furthermore, Bradshaw et al disclose *wherein the electronic document is checked so as to control initial distribution.....--*"....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words......E-mail can be controlled by prohibiting E-mail to certain addresses, and enabling a supervisory adult to monitor incoming and outgoing E-mail..." (Col 3, lines 4-6, 25-67). Bradshaw et al teach screening out—'checking'-- words according to their meaning—"inappropriate or offensive" in email before it is delivered to its recipient.

Regarding dependent claim 6, Bradshaw et al disclose 'The method.....a step of generating an alert indicating that such word is potentially offensive and/or inappropriate'— "Alternate blocking routines may include routines that.....intervening with only a temporary warning screen, or audible warning..." (Col. 9, lines 32-36). Bradshaw et al teach that "the X-Stop monitoring system" could have also given visual or audible warning to the user about the presence of an "offensive"--'potentially inappropriate'-- word.

Regarding dependent claim 8, Bradshaw et al disclose "....The data is compared to the appropriate library and if there is a match in a library......" (Col. 6, lines 18-20). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'The method.....a step of verifying the spelling of such word'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have performed this step, because Bradshaw et al teach matching a 'potentially inappropriate' word with the words in a "library" or 'dictionary'. In the process of finding a match, the system had to check the spelling of the word in the document against the spelling of the words in the "libraries".

Regarding dependent claim 11, Bradshaw et al disclose "....Libraries 1, 2, and 3 are read from the hard-disk into the volatile computer memory (RAM) to allow reading of the libraries by

the sentinel modules without materially slowing down the system......" (Col. 8, lines 17-21).

Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'The method.....word is checked substantially

immediate in time after it is input into said document....'. However, it would have been obvious

to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have performed this step,

because Bradshaw et al teach loading the "libraries"—'dictionaries'—into the RAM memory for

a fast or 'immediate in time' match of the 'potentially inappropriate' word.

Regarding independent claim 29, Bradshaw et al disclose 'A method of automatically

word checking an electronic document as it is generated by a user.....'--"....the use of words

inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words......E-mail can

be controlled by prohibiting E-mail to certain addresses, and enabling a supervisory adult to

monitor incoming and outgoing E-mail..." (Col 3, lines 4-6, 25-67), and "The user is in a word

processing program and types "mukky". The keyboard sentinel detects the typing of the

prohibited word ... ..." (Col 11, lines 29-31). Bradshaw et al teach the detection of a

'potentially inappropriate' word in a document, such as an email, as it was being typed by an

user before it is published.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose "X-Stop.....monitors data being created ......" (Col 6,

lines 15-35), and "The 'user' may be a child, student , or company employee......" (Col 3, lines

4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'allowing the user to specify one or more filter

dictionaries......based on an intended audience...'. However, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had selected this word, because

Bradshaw et al teach screening out—'checking'-- words according to their meaning—

"inappropriate or offensive" as defined by a supervisor based on the identity of the users of the

computers.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose 'monitoring data input by the user.....'--"The user is

in a word processing program and types "mukky". The keyboard sentinel detects the typing of

the prohibited word ...." (Col 11, lines 29-31). Bradshaw et al teach the detection of a

'potentially inappropriate' word by "the keyboard sentinel" in a word processing system at the

same time it was being typed by an user.

Further, Bradshaw et al disclose 'determining whether the word is ....potentially

inappropriate for use in said document.....and when the word is determined....alerting the user' -

-"The user is in a word processing program and types "mukky". The keyboard sentinel detects

the typing of the prohibited word ...." (Col 11, lines 29-31), and "Alternate blocking

routines may include routines that.....intervening with only a temporary warning screen, or

audible warning..." (Col. 9, lines 32-36). Bradshaw et al teach the detection, and notification of

a 'potentially inappropriate' word—"mukky"-- in a word processing system as it was being

typed by an user.

In addition, Bradshaw et al disclose an *electronic document is checked before it is

disseminated*--"....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along

with offensive words......E-mail can be controlled by prohibiting E-mail to certain addresses,

and enabling a supervisory adult to monitor incoming and outgoing E-mail..." (Col 3, lines 4-6,

25-67), and"....The clipboard sentinel detects the passage of the prohibited word through the

clipboard and blocks the system" (Col. 11, lines 36-40). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly

disclose 'wherein a result of said word checking is communicated to the user while the user is

still entering said text....'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in

the art at the time of the invention to have checked the word with 'substantially minimal delay',

because Bradshaw et al teach that the purpose of the invention was to prevent access to

inappropriate activities such as typing obscene words, or trying to access pornographic web sites,

so that detection would have been fast enough to stop these activities.

Regarding dependent claim 30, Bradshaw et al disclose "....The clipboard sentinel

detects the passage of the prohibited word through the clipboard and blocks the system" (Col.

11, lines 36-40). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'The method....said result is

communicated before said user has completed data input....'. However, it would have been

obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have checked the

word before input of next word, because Bradshaw et al teach that the purpose of the invention

was to prevent access to inappropriate activities such as typing obscene words, or trying to

access pornographic web sites, so that detection would have been fast enough to stop these

activities.

Regarding dependent claim 31, Bradshaw et al disclose 'The method....said user is

precluded from inputting additional words in said document until corrective action has been

taken for such word'--"The blocking routine is designed to prevent any further use of the

computer system by a user unless a supervisor intervenes to deactivate X-Stop..." (Col. 6, lines

50-54). Bradshaw et al teach that their invention prevented the user from inputting any further

words until the intervention of a "supervisor" to unlock the computer—' corrective action has

been taken for such word'.

Claims 40, 45, 47 and 50 are directed towards an electronic system for permitting a user

to check the meaning of words in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in

claims 1, 6, 8, and 11 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claims 66, and 69 are directed towards a system for permitting a user to check the

meaning of words in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claims 8, and

11 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claims 76, 79-80, 82-83 are directed towards a method for checking the meaning of a

word in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claims 1, 6, 8, 11, 1

respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Regarding dependent claim 86, Bradshaw et al disclose "The third library

contains......racial slurs.....X-Stop.....monitors data being created ......" (Col 6, lines 9-35), and

"The 'user' may be a child, student , or company employee......" (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et

al fail to explicitly disclose '..... filter words are based on an ethnicity, gender.... of an intended

recipient...'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to had selected this word, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—

'checking'-- words according to their ethnic, etc identity —"inappropriate or offensive" as

defined by a supervisor based on the identity of the users of the computers.

Regarding dependent claim 87, Bradshaw et al disclose "...how a user may attempt to

create....prohibited material ......" (Col 12, lines 22-67). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly

disclose '..... ...document includes an e-mail message...'. However, it would have been obvious

to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had performed this step,

because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—'checking'-- words according based on different applications such as word processors, e-mail etc.

Claims 88-92 are directed towards a method for checking the meaning of a word in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claims 86, 86-87, 86-87 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 109 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 6, and is similarly rejected.

Regarding dependent claim 111, Bradshaw et al disclose "....E-mail log......" (Col. 6, lines 56-67). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose '...software indicates which of said one or more language filters has detected a word.....'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have performed this step, because Bradshaw et al teach above reviewing an e-mail log.

Regarding dependent claim 114, Bradshaw et al disclose "......different blocking routines may be provided for different users..." (Col. 12, lines 44-46). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose '.author...can control which language filters are used..' . However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have performed this step, because Bradshaw et al teach above customizing libraries for users.

Claims 115, 118-120, are directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claims 1, 1, 1, 1, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 122 is directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claim 111 and is similarly rejected.

Claim 123 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 6, and

is similarly rejected.

11.   Claims 93, 97, and 116, remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Bradshaw et al (Pat. # 5,835,722, 6/27/ 96), in view of Cragun et al (Pat. # 5,832,212, 11/3/

98)—Cragun et al-1, and further in view of Cragun et al (Pat. # 5,973,683, 10/26/ 99) —Cragun

et al-2.

Regarding dependent claim 93, Bradshaw et al disclose *(a)*--"The 'user' may be a child,

student, or company employee......" (Col 5, lines 30-67, Col. 6, lines 4-67). Bradshaw et al

teach libraries used to inspect inappropriate words based on the type of user.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose "....The third library contains prohibited words, i.e.,

profane and vulgar words, racial slurs and epithets, as well as any other words that a supervisor

may wish to have intercepted......" (Col 6, lines 9-12). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose

(b-c)--'. Cragun et al-1 disclose "....browsing software having the ability to recognize rating

labels........." (Col 1, lines 30-34), and Cragun et al-2 disclose "....The adult user can control

the value associated with every individual category........." (Col 12, lines 45-67). However, It

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

have combined the detection of 'potentially inappropriate' words as taught by Bradshaw et al,

and document ratings as taught by Cragun et al-1, and Cragun et al-2, because Cragun et al-2

teach above, allowing an adult user to control the values of offensiveness of the contents being

accessed by a user.

Claim 97 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 93, and

is similarly rejected.

Claim 116 is directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claims 93, and is similarly rejected.

12.   Claims 9-10, 14-16, 20, 22, 32-33, 36-37, 39, 48-49, 75, 84, 101-102, 121, 125-126, 128-129, 131-132, 134-136, and 138-139 remain, and 72-73, 85, 137, and 140 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradshaw et al (Pat. # 5,835,722, 6/27/ 96), in view of Newbold et al (Pat. # 5,576,955, 6/7/ 95, disclosed by Applicants).

Regarding dependent claim 9, Bradshaw et al disclose "....This fifth library contains words which in ordinary usage are not vulgar or pornographic, but when used in a search request can produce a list of pornographic sites......" (Col 6, lines 44-50). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'The method.....generating a list of substitute words in the event such word is misspelled....determining whether the substituted word has a meaning that is potentially inappropriate'. Newbold et al disclose "The errors in the Error List can be addressed in any order, and the Error List can be perused multiple times to including additional errors in a group before performing an operation......if the spacing error is bypassed to address a group of errors with acceptable correction suggestions." (Col 7, lines 8-14). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al and have checked for the meaning of a word 'that is potentially inappropriate', after having corrected the spelling, because Newbold et al teach that "Error List" could be checked several times to include additional errors such as a word 'that is potentially inappropriate'.

Regarding dependent claim 10, Bradshaw et al disclose "....This fifth library contains words which in ordinary usage are not vulgar or pornographic, but when used in a search request

can produce a list of pornographic sites......" (Col 6, lines 44-50). Bradshaw et al fail to

explicitly disclose 'The method.....a list of documents is checked, and a list of potentially

inappropriate words in such documents is generated'. Newbold et al disclose "The errors in the

Error List can be addressed in any order, and the Error List can be perused multiple times to

including additional errors in a group before performing an operation......" (Col 7, lines 8-11).

However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al and have

checked 'a list of documents' with 'potentially inappropriate' words, because Newbold et al

teach that "...the present invention is illustrated using textual data......" (Col 3, lines 51-54),

such as a 'list of documents' to handle errors (lines19-20).

Regarding independent claim 14, Bradshaw et al disclose "....the use of words

inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words......" (Col 3,

lines 4-67). Newbold et al disclose "....a spelling checker scans text to identify errors...." (Col.

1, lines 22-26). Bradshaw et al and Newbold et al fail to explicitly disclose 'A method of

permitting an author... to simultaneously check the spelling and meaning of words...........'.

However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al, because

Newbold et al teach "......proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are:

spelling, usage, custom usage.........." (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an 'potentially

inappropriate' words as taught by the present invention.

In addition, Bradshaw et al disclose "....the use of words inappropriate for a key word

search are screened out along with offensive words......" (Col 3, lines 4-67). Bradshaw et al fail

to teach '[a] retrieving a word to be spell checked.....'. Newbold et al disclose "....a spelling checker scans text to identify errors, communicates the error...." (Col. 1, lines 22-26). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al, because Newbold et al teach "......proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage........." (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an 'potentially inappropriate' words as taught by the present invention.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose "....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words......" (Col 3, lines 4-67). Bradshaw et al fail to teach '[b] determining whether said word has been spelled correctly...'. Newbold et al disclose "....a spelling checker scans text to identify errors ...." (Col. 1, lines 22-26). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al, because Newbold et al teach "......proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage........." (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an 'potentially inappropriate' words as taught by the present invention.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose "....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words......" (Col 3, lines 4-67). Bradshaw et al fail to teach '[c] when said word has been spelled incorrectly, presenting a first list of alternative words to said user.....'. However, Newbold et al disclose "For example, the user could quickly scan the Error List selecting errors with acceptable correction suggestions......." (Col. 4, lines 56-58). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al, because

Newbold et al teach "......proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are:

spelling, usage, custom usage........." (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an 'potentially

inappropriate' words as taught by the present invention.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose "....the use of words inappropriate for a key word

search are screened out along with offensive words......" (Col 3, lines 4-67). Bradshaw et al fail

to teach '[d] determining whether the .....replacement word has a designation as offensive and

/or potentially inappropriate ....'. However, Newbold et al disclose "For example, the user

could quickly scan the Error List selecting errors with acceptable correction suggestions......."

(Col. 4, lines 56-58). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to have combined the teachings of searching for an 'inappropriate word' as

taught by Bradshaw et al in the quote above, and replacing a misspelled word with an

"acceptable suggestions" as taught by Newbold et al in the quote above, because Newbold et al

teach "......proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage,

custom usage........." (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an 'potentially inappropriate'

words as taught by the present invention.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose "....the use of words inappropriate for a key word

search are screened out along with offensive words......" (Col 3, lines 4-67). Bradshaw et al fail

to teach '[e] when said word has been designated as potentially inappropriate, presenting a

second list of alternative words ....'. However, Newbold et al disclose "For example, the user

could quickly scan the Error List selecting errors with acceptable correction suggestions......."

(Col. 4, lines 56-58). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to have combined the teachings of searching for an 'inappropriate word' as taught by Bradshaw et al in the quote above, and replacing a misspelled word with an "acceptable suggestions"—'second list of alternative words'-- as taught by Newbold et al in the quote above, because Newbold et al teach "......proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage........." (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an 'potentially inappropriate' words as taught by the present invention.

Regarding dependent claim 15, Bradshaw et al disclose "The user is in a word processing application and types "mukky"........." (Col 11, lines 29-31). Bradshaw et al fail to teach 'The method.....(f): permitting said author to select said word, the first replacement word, or the second replacement word.'. However, Newbold et al disclose "For example, the user could quickly scan the Error List selecting errors with acceptable correction suggestions......." (Col. 4, lines 56-58). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of typing of an 'inappropriate word' as taught by Bradshaw et al in the quote above, and replacing a misspelled word with an "acceptable suggestions"—'replacement words'-- as taught by Newbold et al in the quote above, because Newbold et al teach "......proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage........." (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an 'potentially inappropriate' words as taught by the present invention.

Regarding dependent claim 16, Bradshaw et al disclose "The user is in a word processing application and types "mukky"........." (Col 11, lines 29-31). Bradshaw et al fail to teach 'The method.....(f): repeating steps [d] and [e] as necessary...........said author is permitted to select a word by manual override'. However, Newbold et al disclose "Errors can be corrected

conventionally by sequentially perusing the scanned text and using the Proofreading Screen......." (Col. 6, lines 10-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of typing of an 'inappropriate word' as taught by Bradshaw et al in the quote above, and having the user replace a misspelled word, instead of the proofreading engine—'manual override'-- as taught by Newbold et al in the quote above, because Newbold et al teach "......proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage........." (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the typing a word 'not designated potentially inappropriate' words as taught by the present invention.

Claims 20, and 22 are directed towards a method of permitting an author to simultaneously check both spelling and grammar for implementing the steps found in claim 6, and 11 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Regarding dependent claim 32, Bradshaw et al disclose "....The clipboard sentinel detects the passage of the prohibited word through the clipboard and blocks the system" (Col. 11, lines 36-40). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'The method.... the result of this spelling check is communicated to the user while the user is still entering said text ....'. However, Newbold et al disclose "The ability of the background speller to spell check while keeping pace with the typist depends on processor speed...." (Col. 5, lines 30-37). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of fast checking of 'inappropriate' words by Bradshaw et al and the spell checking of Newbold et al, because Bradshaw et al teach the detection of 'inappropriate'

words in a word processing environment (Col. 11, lines 29-31) such as the one taught by

Newbold et al.

Regarding dependent claim 33, Bradshaw et al disclose *determining whether a word has*

a meaning that is offensive or potentially inappropriate for use in a text document--"X-

Stop.....monitors data being created ..." (Col 6, lines 15-67). Bradshaw et al fail to teach

generating a list of substitute words in the event said word is mis-spelled .... determining

whether said substitute word a meaning that is offensive or potentially inappropriate. However,

Newbold et al disclose "For example, the user could quickly scan the Error List selecting errors

with acceptable correction suggestions" (Col. 4, lines 56-67). It would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of

Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al, because Bradshaw et al teach "The comprehensive approach

of the present invention not only blocks the production of documents, E-mail, etc. with certain

vulgar and offensive words" (Col. 2, lines 61-67).

Regarding dependent claim 36, Bradshaw et al disclose 'A method of generating an

electronic version of a dictionary......' --"The libraries of prohibited words and Internet

addresses can be edited by a supervisor......" (Col 3, lines 30-32). Bradshaw et al disclose

editing libraries of prohibited words—'generating an electronic version of a dictionary'.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose 'inputting data in electronic form to create a set of

words......for said dictionary' --"The libraries of prohibited words and Internet addresses can be

edited by a supervisor......" (Col 3, lines 30-32). Bradshaw et al disclose adding words to

libraries of prohibited words—' create a set of words......for said dictionary'.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose "X-Stop.....monitors data being created ......" (Col 6, lines 15-35), and "The 'user' may be a child, student , or company employee......" (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose *'providing a first dictionary.....'*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had this first dictionary, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—'checking'-- words according to their meaning—"inappropriate or offensive" as defined by a supervisor based on the identity of the users of the computers.

Further, Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose "X-Stop.....monitors data being created ......" (Col 6, lines 15-35), and "The 'user' may be a child, student , or company employee......" (Col 3, lines 4-6, 30-67). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose *'providing a second dictionary.....'*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had this first dictionary, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—'checking'-- words according to their meaning—"inappropriate or offensive" as defined by a supervisor based on the identity of the users of the computers.

Regarding dependent claim 37, Bradshaw et al disclose *first and second electronic dictionaries are modifiable by an author...*— "The 'user' may be a child, student or company employee..." (Col. 5, lines 30-67), and "The libraries of prohibited words and Internet addresses can be edited by a supervisor......" (Col 3, lines 30-32). Bradshaw et al disclose editing libraries of prohibited words—'modifying an electronic dictionaries'.

Regarding dependent Claim 39, Bradshaw et al disclose "....This fifth library contains words which in ordinary usage are not vulgar or pornographic, but when used in a search request can produce a list of pornographic sites......" (Col 6, lines 44-50). Bradshaw et al fail to

explicitly disclose 'The dictionary....each status field is associated with the meaning of such word in a first context, and including at least one additional status field for indicating whether such word has a meaning that is potentially inappropriate for use in a second context.'. However, Newbold et al disclose "....The error identifier consists of multiple fields including a unique error identifier.......The present invention identifies error as.....mechanical error is an error that is context-sensitive, and is best understood by viewing the error in the text in which it occurred.........." (Col 4, lines 13-24). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the detection of 'potentially inappropriate' words as taught by Bradshaw et al, and the use of error identifier—'status field'— to proofread words which have different meanings in various contexts by Newbold et al, because Newbold et al teach that the types of errors indicated by the "error identifier" included "spelling, usage, custom usage....." (Col. 4, lines 17-20), such as "inappropriate" or "prohibitive" words.

Claims 48-49 are directed towards an electronic system for permitting a user to check the meaning of words in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claims 9-10, respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Regarding independent claim 72, Bradshaw et al disclose *a set of words*--"the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words......E-mail can be controlled by prohibiting E-mail to certain addresses, and enabling a supervisory adult to monitor incoming and outgoing E-mail" (Col 3, lines 4-6, 25-67, Col. 6, lines 3-67). Bradshaw et al teach screening out—'checking'-- words according to their meaning in a library—"inappropriate or offensive" in document(s) such as email before it is delivered to its recipient.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose "X-Stop.....monitors data being created " (Col 6, lines 15-35), and "The 'user' may be a child, student , or company employee" (Col 3, lines 4-6, Col. 6, lines 3-67). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose *a first dictionary incorporated as part of the electronic dictionary*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had this first dictionary, because Bradshaw et al teach "custom libraries may be provided for security or business applications" (Col 6, lines 15-35).

Furthermore, Bradshaw et al disclose "X-Stop.....monitors data being created " (Col 6, lines 15-35), and "The 'user' may be a child, student , or company employee" (Col 3, lines 4-6, 30-67, Col. 6, lines 3-67). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose *providing a second dictionary*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had this first dictionary, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—'checking'-- words according to their meaning—"inappropriate or offensive" as defined by a supervisor based on the identity of the users of the computers, and Bradford et al also teach "custom libraries may be provided for security or business applications" (Col 6, lines 15-35).

Claim 73 is directed towards an electronic dictionary embodied in computer readable form for implementing the system, and method found in claim 37, and is similarly rejected.

Claim 75 is directed towards an electronic dictionary embodied in computer readable form for implementing the system, and method found in claim 39 and is similarly rejected.

Claim 84-85 is directed towards a method of checking the meaning of a word in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claim 36, and 36 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claims 101-102, 121 are directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claims 14-15, and 84 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 125 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 84, and is similarly rejected.

Regarding dependent claim 126, Bradshaw et al disclose *a computer readable storage structure for storing a word*-- "The interface with the user is provided by a monitor display and data is entered" (Col 5, lines 3-67). Bradshaw et al teach the storage of a word(s) checking module for checking word having inappropriate meaning(s).

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose "X-Stop.....monitors data being created ......" (Col 6, lines 15-35), and "The 'user' may be a child, student , or company employee......" (Col 3, lines 4-6, Col. 6, lines 3-67). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose *a language filter consisting of a first language filter and a second language filter*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had this filter, because Bradshaw et al teach "custom libraries may be provided for security or business applications" (Col 6, lines 15-35).

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose *(i-ii)*--"X-Stop.....monitors data being created " (Col 6, lines 15-67), and "The 'user' may be a child, student , or company employee" (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al teach the monitoring of offensive words input into a computer by selecting appropriate library or filter depending on the user being monitored.

Furthermore, Bradshaw et al disclose *(iii), and wherein dissemination of the electronic document can be controlled based on whether words contained therein are appropriate for an intended audience*--"X-Stop.....monitors data being created ......The blocking routine is

designed to prevent any further user of the computer system by a user" (Col 6, lines 15-67), and

"The 'user' may be a child, student , or company employee......E-mail can be controlled by

prohibiting E-mail to certain addresses" (Col 3, lines 4-67). Bradshaw et al teach preventing a

user from using a computer where offensive word(s) have been detected based on the user(s)

having access to such word(s).

Claim 128 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 84, and

is similarly rejected.

Claims 129, 131 are directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in

claims 14, and 84 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 132 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 126,

and is similarly rejected.

Claim 134 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 84, and

is similarly rejected.

Claims 135-137 are directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in

claims 126, 126, and 1 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 138 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 126,

and is similarly rejected.

Claim 139 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 126,

and is similarly rejected.

Claim 140 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 137
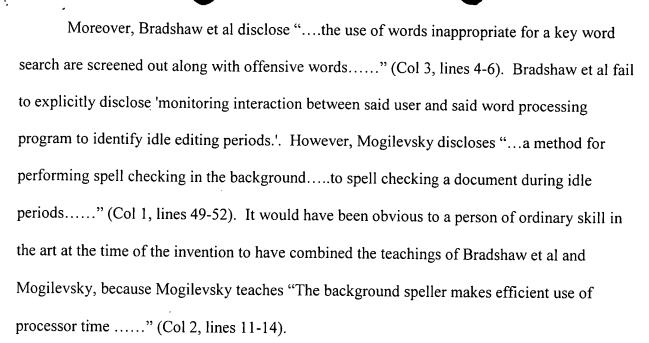
and is similarly rejected.

13.   Claims 24-27 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Bradshaw et al (Pat. # 5,835,722, 6/27/96), in view of Mogilevsky (Pat. # 5,649,222, 5/8/95,

disclosed by Applicants) further in view of Roth (Pat. # 5,907,839, 7/3/ 96).

        Regarding independent claim 24, Bradshaw et al disclose "....the use of words

inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words......", and "The

user is in a word processing application and types 'mukky'. The keyboard sentinel detects the

typing......" (Col 3, lines 4-67, and Col. 11, lines 29-31). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly

disclose '... word checking an electronic document....under control of a user of said

program......'. However, Mogilevsky discloses "Spell checking is much easier for the user

because it occurs automatically......" (Col 2, lines 2-7). It would have been obvious to a person

of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of

Bradshaw et al and Mogilevsky, because Mogilevsky teaches that spell checking a word—'word

checking'--automatically is much easier on the user.

        Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose '....a table identifying offensive and /or potentially

inappropriate words used in a document'-- "....the use of words inappropriate for a key word

search are screened out along with offensive words......" (Col 3, lines 4-67).   Bradshaw et al

fail to explicitly disclose 'storing word-checking status information......'. However, Mogilevsky

discloses "The spell checker stores status codes in a table ......" (Col 1, lines 57-59). It would

have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have

combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al and Mogilevsky, because Mogilevsky teaches "....

status codes in a table identifying whether ranges of a characters have been checked ......" (Col

1, lines 57-59).

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose "....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words......" (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'monitoring interaction between said user and said word processing program to identify idle editing periods.'. However, Mogilevsky discloses "...a method for performing spell checking in the background.....to spell checking a document during idle periods......" (Col 1, lines 49-52). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al and Mogilevsky, because Mogilevsky teaches "The background speller makes efficient use of processor time ......" (Col 2, lines 11-14).

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose 'locating offensive and/or potentially inappropriate words in said document.....'-- "....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words......" (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'locating potentially inappropriate words in said document during idle periods, and updating the word checking status.....'. However, Mogilevsky discloses "...a method for performing spell checking in the background.....to spell checking a document during idle periods......" (Col 1, lines 49-52) "The spell checker stores status codes in a table identifying whether ranges of a characters have been checked or not......" (Col 1, lines 57-59). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al and Mogilevsky, because Mogilevsky teaches ".... status codes in a table identifying whether ranges of a characters have been checked ......", and "The background speller makes efficient use of processor time ......" (Col 1, lines 57-59, and Col 2, lines 11-14).

Furthermore, Bradshaw et al disclose "X-Stop.....monitors data being created ......" (Col 6, lines 15-35), and "The 'user' may be a child, student , or company employee......" (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'modifying a word filter electronic dictionary containing said offensive and/or potentially inappropriate words...'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had selected this word, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—'checking'-- words according to their meaning—"inappropriate or offensive" as defined by a supervisor based on the identity of the users of the computers.

Regarding dependent claim 25, Bradshaw et al disclose "....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words......" (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'the method.....table includes information pertaining to the location in said document of any words...potentially inappropriate.'. However, Mogilevsky discloses ".... Table 80 is depicted ......including a status code flag and a character position ......" (Col 7, lines 27-30). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al and Mogilevsky, because Mogilevsky teaches "The invention relates to word processing ......" (Col 1, lines 5-7), such as the "word processing application" taught by Bradshaw et al (Col 11, lines 29-31).

Regarding dependent claim 26, Bradshaw et al disclose "....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words......" (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'the method.....check the spelling of a word is also performed.'. However, Mogilevsky discloses "a method for performing spell checking in

the background..." (Col 1, lines 49-50). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al and Mogilevsky, because Mogilevsky teaches "The invention relates to word processing ......" (Col 1, lines 5-7), such as the "word processing application" taught by Bradshaw et al (Col 11, lines 29-31).

Regarding claim 27, which depends on claim 24, Bradshaw et al disclose "prior art systems suffer from several significant problems (1) they do not screen out significant pornographic activity while they block very useful and valuable information......" (Col 3, lines 33-67). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose *said word has a first meaning in a first context....and a second meaning in a second context......* However, Roth discloses " evaluating the use of a word in the context of surrounding words for various applications..." (Col 1, lines 6-56). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, Mogilevsky, and Roth, because Bradshaw et al teach above, allowing a user the freedom to use a computer without blocking useful information.

Response to Arguments

14.   Applicant's arguments filed 11/2/2000 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The Applicants indicate regarding claims 1, 8, 11, 29-31, 40, 45, 47, 50, 76, 79-80, 82-83, 87-92, 109, 11, 115, 118-120, 122, and 123 that: "As amended, however, the above claims present a number of different reasons that provide patentability....." (p.20, pgph.3). Bradshaw teaches the newly added limitations as shown above in the rejection of claim 1, where

Bradshaw shows the scanning of email documents for offensive words before they are published or sent to the respective recipient(s).

Regarding claim 86, Bradshaw teaches the scanning for racial slurs, child, student, company employee, etc. through the means of libraries written by a supervisor so as to target the population or audience in question as shown in page 8 of the previous office action.

Regarding claim 87, the Examiner disagrees with the Applicants' statement that Bradshaw does not teach disseminating information (p.24). As shown in the previous office action page 9, Bradshaw teaches the scanning of email documents before they are sent, for offensive words.

Regarding claim 111, the Examiner disagrees with the Applicants' statement that Bradshaw does not teach identifying which filter detected the offensive word (p.24). As shown in the previous office action page 9, Bradshaw teaches the review of an email log to determine which emails failed the scan. In other words, the user can determine which filter detected the offensive word in this case—email filter.

Claims 115, 118, 119-120, and 122-123 are rejected at least for the same reasons set forth above.

Claim 28 is rejected based on the same rationale as the one set forth for claim 24 below.

Claim 38 is rejected based on the same rationale as the one set forth for claim 36 below.

Regarding claim 72, the Examiner disagrees with the Applicants' statement that Bradshaw does not teach or suggests the existence of two dictionaries for detecting offensive words. The Examiner showed in the previous office action regarding claim 36 on page 22, Bradshaw teaches the customizing of libraries of words that were offensive to different set of

people, for example to a child, student, company employee, etc. so that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide several dictionaries to include words which would have been offensive to different group of people.

Claim 73 is rejected based on the same rationale as the one set forth for claim 72 above.

Claim 81 is rejected based on the same rationale as the one set forth for claim 76 above.

Regarding the Applicants' statement regarding claim 93, that it differs from claim 13, the Examiner disagrees with this submission, because claim 13, which depends on claim 2 also deals with the use of a language sensitivity threshold indicator used to identify inappropriate words just as has been claimed in claim 93, and therefore the same rationale applies. With respect to the restriction of access to already published information, this newly added limitation has been addressed in the above rejections.

Claim 97 is rejected based on the same rationale as the one set forth for claim 93 above.

Claims 116 are rejected based on the same rationale as the one set forth for claim 115 above.

The rejections of claim 137, and 140 have been rewritten showing the supporting rationale for their rejections.

Claims 9-10 are rejected based on the same rationale as the one set forth for claim 1 above.

Concerning Applicants' submission that, the Examiner rejection of claim 14 is far too conclusory (p.30, pgph. 3), the Examiner begs to disagree with this contention, because as stated in the office action (p.18), Bradshaw teaches the creation of documents such as email. Moreover, Newbold teaches the detection of spelling errors through a spell checker. It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have

combined the creation of text documents as outlined by Bradshaw, and the use of a textual spell

checker as taught by Newbold, because Newbold teach the detection and correction of spelling

errors based on several criteria such as custom usage etc, as shown by the Examiner in the office

action (p.18).

The rejections of claims 15-16, have been rewritten showing the supporting rationale for

their rejections.

Claims 20, 22 are rejected based on the same rationale as the one set forth for claim 6,

and 11 above.

Claims 32-33 are rejected based on the same rationale as the one set forth for claim 29

above.

Claim 36 is rejected based on the same rationale as the one set forth for claim 72 above.

Claim 39 is rejected based on the same rationale as the one set forth for claim 36 above.

Claims 48-49 are rejected based on the same rationale as the one set forth for claim 9-10

above.

Claim 75 is rejected based on the same rationale as the one set forth for claim 72 above.

Claim 84 is rejected based on the same rationale as the one set forth for claim 1 above.

Concerning Applicants' submission that, the Examiner rejection of claim 101 should be

treated differently (p.32), the Examiner begs to disagree with this contention, because as stated in

the office action (p.18), Bradshaw teaches the creation of documents such as email, which are

sent to many recipients second, third, etc. Moreover, Newbold teaches the detection of spelling

errors through a spell checker. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time of the invention to have combined the creation of text documents as outlined by

Bradshaw, and the use of a textual spell checker as taught by Newbold, because Newbold teach

the detection and correction of spelling errors based in documents, such as email documents

intended for third recipients as taught by Bradshaw, on several criteria such as custom usage etc,

as shown by the Examiner in the office action (p.18).

Claim 102 is rejected based on the same rationale as the one set forth for claim 101

above, and its rejection teaching the replacement of inappropriate words.

Claim 125 is rejected based on the same rationale as the one set forth for claims 123, and

1 above.

Claim 126 is rejected based on the same rationale as the one set forth for claim 36 above,

which show dictionaries or filters to detect, and identify inappropriate words in a document

based upon the intended audience.

Claim 128 is rejected based on the same rationale as the one set forth for claim 126

above.

Concerning Applicants' submission that, the Examiner rejection of claim 129-131 should

be treated differently (p.32), the Examiner begs to disagree with this contention, because as

stated in the office action (p.33), Bradshaw teaches the creation of documents such as email,

which are sent to many recipients second, third, etc. Moreover, Newbold teaches the detection

of spelling errors through a spell checker using a dictionary or filter in connection to the custom

usage of a group of users. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to have combined the creation of text documents as outlined by Bradshaw,

and the use of a textual spell checker as taught by Newbold, because Newbold teach the

detection and correction of spelling errors based in documents, such as email documents

intended for third recipients as taught by Bradshaw, on several criteria such as custom usage etc,

as shown by the Examiner in the office action (p.18).

Claims 132, 134-140 are rejected based on the same rationale as the one set forth for

claim 126-131 above, and because Bradshaw teaches the controlled dissemination of documents

such as email based on a language filter(col. 3, lines 24-67, and col. 6, lines 15-35) as claimed by

the Applicants.

Regarding claim 24-28, and in response to applicant's argument that the examiner has

combined an excessive number of references, reliance on a large number of references in a

rejection does not, without more, weigh against the obviousness of the claimed invention. See *In

re Gorman*, 933 F.2d 982, 18 USPQ2d 1885 (Fed. Cir. 1991). In addition, Mogilevsky teaches a

filtering system for filtering misspelled words (p.30). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the filtering techniques of

Mogilevsky and Bradshaw in order to automatically filter the words, and efficiently use the

processor.

Furthermore, Bradshaw teaches that the user would be a company employee, such as the

supervisor which is responsible for editing the libraries.

The rejection of claims 35, and 85, which contain limitations which the Examiner

addressed previously have been included.

Allowable Subject Matter

15.   Claim 53-71, and 105-114 are allowed.

16.   Claims 2, 4-5, 7, 12-13, 17-19, 21, 23, 28, 34-35, 41, 43-44, 46, 51-62, 67-68, 77, 81, 94-96, 98-100, 103-108, 110, 112-113, 117, 124, 127, 130, and 133, are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

I.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (703) 306-5543. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon, can be reached on (703) 308-5186. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Any response to this Action should be mailed to:

> Director United States Patent and Trademark Office
>
> Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

- (703) 308-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry)

> Or:

- (703) 308-5403, (for informal or draft communications for discussion only, please label

  "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT").

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

CBP

01/18/01

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